



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ing with the Trade Commission and the Clayton Acts before the same were passed. Even in these additions of but a few pages Dr. Van Hise does not escape errors and misstatements of fact. Thus, he declares that the power given the Trade Commission by the House Bill of prescribing a uniform system of accounting is among those which "have already been exercised by the Bureau of Corporations" (p. 287). The reviewer confesses some curiosity as to where Dr. Van Hise derived this bit of information; when has the Bureau ever exercised any such power, and finally from what law did it derive this authority. Similarly the author is somewhat in error in regarding as new the power given the Trade Commission "to make a report to the court regarding the form of dissolution." Apparently Dr. Van Hise is unaware of the services of the Bureau of Corporations in connection with the tobacco dissolution. Otherwise, he would have qualified this statement to some extent at least.

W. H. S. STEVENS.

Columbia University.

HUNT, GAILLARD. *The Department of State of the United States: Its History and Function.* Pp. viii, 459. Price, \$2.25. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1914.

Dr. Hunt has not attempted to write a popular account of the machinery of our foreign relations, but has limited himself to a careful and well-arranged exposition of the various functions with which, from time to time, the Department of State has been entrusted. The subject is of necessity somewhat technical, but the pages are interspersed with interesting incidents and examples which make clear the subject-matter and lighten the treatment. The Department of State has cared for a great variety of matters beside our foreign relations, which are naturally its most important duty. The list of its activities includes patents, census, pardons, supervision of the affairs of the territories, care of the Great Seal of the United States, and the publication of the laws. Obligated to cover so wide a field, the author, as was natural, has curtailed his consideration of those functions of the Department which relate to the conduct of our relations with other states. Nevertheless, the book contains a wealth of detail which will facilitate the task of investigators. It is to be hoped that in some later publication Dr. Hunt will give a fuller treatment to the Department of State as our Foreign Office, and not confine himself quite so closely to the documentary side of his subject. His long experience in the service and his personal relations with his colleagues would, if recorded, help us to understand the actual place of the Department of State in our polity.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

FULLERTON, W. MORTON. *Problems of Power.* (New and rev. ed.) Pp. xxiv, 390. Price, \$2.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915.

The reviewer recalls the keen pleasure with which he read this most stimulating book when it first appeared in 1913. It then impressed him as a most remarkable "study of international politics," to quote the subsidiary title, written